

He began cutting back on his practice a few years ago, he says as he became more involved in organizational work and travels on behalf of the AMA.

"As a physician, I was helping one person at a time. I became evident that if I really wanted to improve medical care for my patients, for my community, perhaps even for the whole country, I would have to have some sort of advantage, some greater power than I had as one lone doctor. That's what organized medicine provides."

He became the AMA's first black member of the Board of Trustees in 1985, and the first black chairman of the board in 1993. He spent about half of last year on AMA business, for which he reportedly received \$278,000 in compensation.

Bristow and his wife, Marilyn (a former nurse who has been his office manager for 30 years), were in Los Angeles recently to help their son, Robert, settle into a Westwood apartment. He is an obstetrician/gynecologist starting a fellowship at UCLA in gynecologic oncology.

Their daughter, Lisa, runs a day-care center in Northern California.

Bristow says he hopes to "get away from the stereotypes" once associated with the group over which he now presides. He would like the nation's doctors as well as the general public to come to think of it as "our AMA," meaning that it's a group that has the public's health as its major concern, and that it "takes good care of America."

WORKING FOR EDUCATION: IMPACT AID, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FY96 LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION BILL

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, throughout the day yesterday, during House consideration of H.R. 2127, the fiscal year 1996 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill, several Members and I worked together to transfer resources from lower priority spending to education. As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families, as a former teacher and coach, and most importantly as the father of three, I believe we must continue to invest in education and in our Nation's future. Federal authority over local education should and will be transferred appropriately to the States.

After several weeks of work, and with the cooperation of a great number of Members from both sides of the aisle, we successfully increased vocational education funding by \$100 million and Chapter 2—Eisenhower Professional Development by \$50 million, insured that Impact Aid funds could be provided to schools serving children of military families, and agreed to work through the authorization process so that \$35 million provided in the House version of fiscal year 1996 National Security Appropriations could be used for Impact Aid Basic Grants.

First, the House approved by voice vote a Cunningham amendment to H.R. 2127. As reported by the Appropriations Committee, H.R. 2127 prohibited Impact Aid funds to schools based on children of military parents who do not reside on base. It also prohibited Impact Aid funds to schools based upon the number

of such children with disabilities. These children used to be known as "military B's," before the Impact Aid reforms enacted in the 103d Congress. The Cunningham amendment simply struck that legislative language. It insures that Impact Aid funding can be provided to schools based upon the number of children of military parents who reside off base, and the number of such children with disabilities.

Second, the House approved by voice vote a Johnson of Texas-Cunningham-Riggs amendment to H.R. 2127. This amendment cut appropriations for the Agency for Health Care Policy Research [AHCPR] by half, generating savings of \$60 million. Owing to the peculiarities of the congressional appropriations process, we successfully parleyed that savings into significant funding for education: \$50 million for the Chapter 2—Eisenhower Professional Development program, and \$100 million for Carl Perkins Vocational Education Basic State Grants. The funds for Chapter 2 contribute to an Education Reform Block Grant under development in my Youth Subcommittee. And the Vocational Education resources boost funding for the Youth Training portion of the CAREERS Act, a major reform, consolidation, simplification and decentralization of Federal job training programs. The CAREERS Act has been reported out of the House Opportunities Committee and awaits House consideration.

As a bonus, the Johnson-Cunningham-Riggs amendment prohibited AHCPR from continuing to receive \$8 million annually from Medicare, effectively making that money available to provide health care services for our "chronologically gifted" citizens.

Third, an agreement has been made such that \$35 million in Impact Aid funds provided in the House version of National Security Appropriations legislation for fiscal year 1996 will be disbursed in a manner agreeable to the National Security Committee authorizers. As Youth Subcommittee chairman and as a member of the National Security Committee and a likely conferee for the fiscal year 1996 National Security Authorization bill, I will work with Members to direct that \$35 million to Impact Aid Basic State Grants. I should note further that H.R. 2127, the fiscal year 1996 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill, provided \$50 million in Impact Aid for "heavily impacted" districts, an increase of \$10 million over fiscal year 1995.

Last, a colloquy was conducted among several Members and the leadership, in which there was agreement that gross Impact Aid funding for fiscal year 1996 would be at least 96 percent, and perhaps as much as 98 percent, of the amount provided in fiscal year 1995.

Upon this agreement, if the Impact Aid "hold harmless" funding is not allowed, and if we successfully hold this plan together through the Senate and the conferences on these various bills, public schools are likely to receive in fiscal year 1996 about 100 percent of their funding for what used to be called "A" and "military B" students.

I assure my colleagues that we will not rest on this issue. I know many Members are in this for the long haul. Thus, I wish to thank the many Members who worked together closely to make it possible to direct savings from lower-priority spending to education, specifically: Mr. GOODLING, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. METCALF, Mr. WATTS, Mr. EDWARDS, Ms. MINK,

Mr. CLAY, Mr. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ARMEY, Speaker GINGRICH, plus several additional Members whose contributions and support are appreciated, and numerous staff.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL GUARDSMAN LTC (P) RICHARD J. MC CALLUM

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 4, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize a great Missourian as well as a great American.

LTC Richard J. McCallum is a recent graduate from the class of 1995 at the U.S. Army War College. He is a member of the Missouri National Guard and just completed a leave of absence from the University of Missouri-Columbia. He received his OCS commission in 1973 as an Infantry Officer and he has completed more than 24 years of military duty which includes both active duty assignments and National Guard membership within the Missouri and Nebraska Army National Guard.

As a captain, he served for 2 years as the Commander of a Mechanized Infantry Company in the Nebraska Army National Guard from 1978 to 1980. Subsequently, in 1980, he transferred into the Missouri Army National Guard where he has continued to serve to the present date. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1990 while serving as the deputy chief of staff, MoARNG. His most recent National Guard assignment was the Deputy Commander for Plans, Operations and Intelligence, Troop Command Headquarters, Kansas City, MO. Prior to that, he completed 3 years of command with the 35th R.A.O.C., Rear Area Operations Center, and the newly organized 135th R.T.O.C., Rear Tactical Operations Center. During these 3 years years of command as a lieutenant colonel, he served 8 months of active duty in the northern desert of Saudi Arabia while his unit was mobilized in support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

LTC McCallum had the distribution of being the senior commander from the Missouri National Guard who was mobilized for the gulf war. Upon his return, he was decorated with five individual awards including the Bronze Star for his performance as a commander. Additionally, his unit was the only Missouri Guard unit that earned the Meritorious Unit Commendation Award while serving on active duty in Saudi Arabia.

He has a MA and a PhD from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in the field of adult and continuing education. The past 18 years, he has worked in various administrative and teaching assignments at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Last fall he was selected to represent the War College as the only student from the Class of 1995 who was given the opportunity to conduct a Senior Officer Oral History Interview [SOOHI]. This year's SOOHI was conducted with General, U.S. Army, retired, Frederick M. Franks, Jr. The SOOHI Program is the Army's organized effort to select a retired four-star officer each year and develop a series of taped interviews which are transcribed and deposited at the Military History Institute and the Center.